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FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN BUD

Michigan Senator Takes Issue With Administration

COUZENS SAYS U.S. MUST OWN RAIL SYSTEM

Declares Federal Control in War Period Did Not Bring About Present Condition as President Harding Asserted. Sees No Other Course Open

FEELS CONGRESS MUST SEEK TO SOLVE ISSUE

Admitting Waste of Politicians, Official Claims Government Ownership Would Be Less Expensive to Public Than Present Private System

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who, before he went to the Senate, attracted wide attention as administrator of Detroit's municipally controlled street car system, told the Philadelphia Real Estate board tonight that although he had "an open mind" on the railroad problem, it appeared to him that government ownership of the roads furnished "the only solution."

Making his first prepared public address since he was appointed senator, Mr. Couzens declared that certainly the nation's transportation under government ownership would not be "any more expensive to the public than it now is." Although a republican, he said, he could not agree that government operation during the war was a mistake, nor had he found any proof of President Harding's recent statement that government control had brought about the present unsatisfactory situation.

Has Open Mind
"I have an entirely open mind as to the solution of the railroad problem," said Senator Couzens, "because I have not heard any one say that the railroads are not a problem. Everywhere, from every section of the country, the government is being urged to do something in connection with the railroad problem. It is the duty of Congress to endeavor to solve it, because there is no other agency to do it."

Personally I should prefer that the government did not have to take over the railroads, but we have not found any effective solution and, therefore, it looks to me as though government ownership was the only solution. This does not necessarily mean government operation, because if the railroads could properly expand and develop, and the government could control by regulation of the management, we might be able to get along without undue interference of politicians.

"I would like to point out, however, that there are many sources of interference with the interference of politicians."

Claims Bankers Interfere
"There is the interference of the bankers who must get their 'take' out of public service, or the treatment of the men who operate the railroads. Then you know every manufacturer's organization or organization of other groups immediately jump into fight any raise in rates or the adoption of any rule or regulation which in any way affects their business. Every one wants the railroads to succeed at somebody else's expense."

"Let me say to you that the government can waste considerable money through inefficiency and liquidating the cost of public service to the public in many activities at a less cost than can be done by private industries that are not in the time-light, and that have so many ways of covering up their cost through high salaries, extra compensation to directors, the purchasing of supplies from industries in which the directors are interested, and from the 'take-offs' paid to the bankers who finance them."

Senator Couzens read a statement he had issued sometime ago, quoting President Harding's declaration in his message to Congress that "government operation does not afford the cure," and continued:

"I note that he is silent on the subject of government ownership. Perhaps the President would agree that that would affect the cure. The President says it was government operation that brought us to the very edge of things against which we now rebel, and we are still fighting the cost of that supreme folly, but I note the absence of proof to sustain that conclusion."

"It is not my intention to comment on the government's handling"

HURTS PRESIDENT



JAMES COUZENS

MICHIGAN'S new senator is reported to have hurt the President's feelings by his failure to pay the customary "courtesy" call at the White House. Senator Couzens last night took issue with Harding upon the latter's criticism of government operation of the railroads during the war.

DAUGHERTY'S HEALTH BREAKS UNDER STRAIN OF OFFICIAL DUTIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Physicians attending Attorney General Daugherty said tonight their decision today to keep him in bed for a "rest" that may last two or three weeks was due rather to his general condition than to any sudden change for the worse.

The Attorney General is suffering with a cold and high blood pressure, his physicians said, although his condition is not considered serious. Until some of his present symptoms disappear, the Attorney General will be permitted to attend to only the most pressing business and will not leave his apartment.

Mr. Daugherty had a short vacation at French Lick, Indiana, but after his return to Washington two weeks ago he contracted a cold and has been kept away from his desk intermittently.

For some months, it was said, the Attorney General's health had been showing signs of breaking under the strain of his duties at the department of justice.

Brigadier General Sawyer, the White House physician, is attending Mr. Daugherty. Dr. Sawyer said tonight that he could not predict how long a rest might be required, although he saw no immediate danger in the situation and was entirely confident that the treatment prescribed would result in complete recovery.

Mr. Daugherty was 63 years old yesterday.

SENATOR WADSWORTH FEELS CONSTITUTION TOO EASILY CHANGED

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE AGE-HERALD Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The time has come, when it is necessary to make more difficult amending the constitution of the United States, according to Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York. There are two serious attempts in addition to that of Wadsworth—to amend the constitution under way at the present time. One is at the suggestion of the President and Secretary Mellon of the treasury department. It is devised for the purpose of preventing further issuance by the federal or state governments of tax exempt securities. A measure submitting such an amendment to the states has already passed the House.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, has introduced a bill submitting to the states a proposed amendment which would, he contends, make marriage more difficult, and divorce less easy. He would require a petition for a marriage license to be advertised for two weeks, and certain physical examinations to determine state of health. At the same time, he reduces the age of prospective contracting parties from 21 to 18 and 15 years at which marriage might be administered without consent of parents. He would limit the causes of divorce to a long length of time, conviction for crime or insanity. He would change the law of South Carolina where no divorce is possible.

Senator Wadsworth feels that the constitution, if amended at all, should be amended only after hand-cuffs. He would make it possible for all states which now have no such facilities, to refer ratification to the people. He would make it impossible for any legislature to ratify a proposed amendment unless it had been elected after the proposed amendment had been submitted by Congress.

(Continued on Page Two)

HARDY TIRED OF HIS PLACE, FRIENDS FEEL

President Is Sadly Disillusioned Man as Third Year of Administration Begins. Thinks Couzens Shows Disrespect

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE AGE-HERALD Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—While not essentially a fighting man, Warren G. Harding will consent to make the race for another term if he is drafted by the master politicians of the republican party. If, on the other hand, such politicians represent to the President that it would be wiser if another candidate be nominated, the President will accept the verdict gracefully and without serious regret.

This is in effect an answer given by an outstanding republican senator close to the administration, to the current renaissance of the rumor that the President is tired of his job and will not endeavor to serve longer than March 4, 1925. It is pointed out that the President is too good a party man to retire if it is made known to him that self-immolation might be regarded as a confession of failure.

Harding Disillusioned

In this connection, it may be stated with apparent authority that the President, near the conclusion of his second year in the White House, is a sadly disillusioned individual. He construes the result of the November elections as a sign of popular discontent with his administration. He feels that the people have been unfair. He has an opinion that he is not treated by the republican element in Congress with proper respect. He is distressed by assaults against the shipping program. He is grieved over the long illness of his wife.

It is understood that he has talked of these matters with those in Congress known to be his personal friends. He has pointed out that despite an overwhelming republican majority, he is no more successful in securing legislation than were the majority composed of democrats. The concluding two years of his incumbency, he is aware, will be more distressing in view of the passing of his boon companions and the substitution of democrats and progressives—the latter element being apparently more vindictive than the former, more ready to make impressive their seeming contempt of the occupant of the White House.

Lack of Respect Shown

As an illustration of the attitude of the progressives, it is understood that the President has spoken of the apparent lack of respect shown him by Senator Couzens of Michigan, appointed from a normally republican state, by a republican governor, to succeed the late Senator (Senator Newberry). Senator Couzens, up to the present time, it is said, has not called at the White House even to pay his respects, an alleged discourtesy which democrats, aware that Mr. Harding is not merely Mr. Harding, but the President of the United States, have studiously avoided. Couzens, in the grand room, makes a loose comparison of Senator Brookhart of Iowa, arch enemy of the President.

When it is said to personal friends of the President that the President is "big stick" and by suffering through inattention the congressional ship to fall upon unruled waters, he himself responsible for his failure in securing legislation, the answer is invariably: "Mr. Harding was elected on a platform which he has refused to abide by his pre-election promises."

Is Good Party Man

But if Mr. Harding is called upon to serve against his will, he will endeavor to respond. None of those very close to him make denial. It is pointed out that the President by inclination and by his adherence to the idea of government which he has inherited from any decision of those who are, in effect, the republican party. It is not admitted or denied that the President would be willing to retire at the completion of his term. It is, however, strongly and emphatically denied that he would refuse to run if urged to do so by those he knows have his interest and the interest of the republican organization at heart.

In this connection, it is evident from a conversation with numerous democratic chiefs that they would prefer that Harding run again. They think him vulnerable. They think the nomination of another by republicans would be a confession of their faults and likewise a promise to improve. They feel that they could beat Harding. And yet, all of them are exceedingly fond of Harding, the man.

(Continued on Page Five)

Need of Nitrates Stresses Importance of Ford Offer

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE AGE-HERALD Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Bernard Baruch and Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau federation, in opposing the Senate resolution constituting a \$10,000,000 revolving fund for the purchase of Chilean nitrates to be sold at cost to the farmers, are making a "fearful" mistake, according to Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, author of the resolution, today. "Silver, as an advocate of the Henry Ford offer for Muscle Shoals," said Senator Smith, "is evidently moved by fear lest the purchase of nitrates for the farmers would eliminate the urge behind the Muscle Shoals proposition."

"As a matter of fact, the necessity of the government going to Chile to purchase nitrates is a boost and an advertisement for Muscle Shoals. Its mere discussion brings to the minds of everybody the fact that if Muscle Shoals plants were operating it would not be necessary for the government to move for the relief of the farmers."

"It is quite possible that the Ford cause will be injured by the tactics of Silver. I am heartily in favor of the Ford offer. I sponsored first legislation which made development at Muscle Shoals possible. But until Muscle Shoals furnishes nitrates, it cannot relieve the farmer. We are forced, therefore, to have recourse to other possibilities."

Sensor Smith admitted that he did not understand the opposition of Baruch, who, in 1917, he said, supported the first resolution creating a revolving fund for the purchase of nitrates. Senator Smith declared he understands the opposition of fertilizer manufacturers.

The agricultural committee of the House will act on the resolution Monday.

ENGLISH REQUEST BETTER TERMS FOR PAYING WAR DEBT

Final Extinguishment of Loan in 62 Years With Lower Interest Rate, Gist of Proposal
By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Final extinguishment of Great Britain's debt to the United States in 62 years, with an interest rate of 3 per cent for the first 10 years and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter, is the basis of settlement suggested to the British delegation by the American debt funding commission negotiating here, it was disclosed officially today.

The suggested program carries with it an amortization rate of one-half of 1 per cent of the principal annually, together with the retirement of the debt by the date of the debt at such times as its financial position permits. An interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent would prevail for the period since the date of the loans to the time when the funding arrangement becomes effective, instead of the present rate of 5 per cent.

Interest Smaller

Taken as a whole and considered over the 62-year period, the suggested interest rates approximate slightly less than 4 per cent, while the provisions of the present debt funding act specify 4 1/2 per cent. The average of the rates also, it was stated, is less than 4 per cent, while the provisions of the present debt funding act specify 4 1/2 per cent. The average of the rates also, it was stated, is less than 4 per cent, while the provisions of the present debt funding act specify 4 1/2 per cent. The average of the rates also, it was stated, is less than 4 per cent, while the provisions of the present debt funding act specify 4 1/2 per cent.

American Proposal in Hand

This refunding operation, it was said, logically would embrace the extension of some of the earliest maturing securities over a period corresponding with the final payments by Great Britain. There was no statement from any treasury source on such a proposition, but it was said the question could not be discussed at this time.

No information was available here tonight as to the views taken by the British delegation of the American suggestions for a funding of the debt, which now totals approximately \$4,700,000,000. Recently high administration officials have said, however, that Chancellor Baldwin of the British exchequer and his colleagues had taken to England full details of the plan suggested here, and which the American commission believed would be acceptable to Congress. It is the hope that an early reply will be received from the British government, and that the program is acceptable, recommendations for the necessary changes in the foreign debt funding act can be sent to Congress before the end of the present session.

IN POLITICIANS' HANDS

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27.—Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer, returning on the Olympic today from his debt mission to Washington, told newspapermen that the question of the debt question in the United States was "in the hands of politicians" and that this situation constituted "the great difference between America and this country."

Explaining that in America "you may have an executive who is willing to do a great deal for you, but cannot because of difficulties encountered in Congress," Mr. Baldwin said:

"In the early days the Secretary of the Treasury could undoubtedly have arranged terms with the British government, but the situation is now complicated, and the matter is in the hands of politicians."

(Continued on Page Five)

FORESHADOWS SENATE FIGHT ON WAR ISSUE

Three Members Engage in a Lively Tilt Over French Invasion of the Ruhr. Owen Leads Attack Upon Former Ally

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The storm centering about the situation in Europe and America's relations to it, which is expected to break in the Senate early next week was foreshadowed today by an hour of debate in which the French invasion of Germany was both criticized and defended.

Leaders in the movement to bring about a renewal of the discussion of European affairs and the attitude of the American government allowed today's discussion to go by without their participation in it. Senator McCormick, republican, Illinois, was prepared to address the Senate on the European situation as assessed by him during his recent European trip, but deferred delivery of his speech until next week. Likewise, Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, withheld introduction of his resolution for the President to call an economic conference, which measure when presented, is expected to be used as the vehicle of debate.

Over Attacks Invasion

Three senators, Owen, democrat, Oklahoma; Reed, republican, Pennsylvania; and Oddie, republican, Nevada, none of whom are known to be actively heretofore in discussions of the European situation, engaged in today's debate.

Senator Owen inaugurated the discussion with an address in which he said that legal right of France and Belgium to go into the Ruhr to compel payment of German reparations might be considered a controversial question but that from a moral viewpoint the invasion of Germany was without justification.

The American people could not morally approve the French policy, Senator Owen said, because they saw in it the sowing of dragons' teeth and the dividing of the world again into two contending camps where the ultimate attitude may be another appeal to organized military force.

The American people, the Oklahoma senator said, would look with favor on any move by France and Belgium toward settling the reparations controversy. He concluded with a declaration that the United States should join with the other major powers in guaranteeing Germany against invasion and that Germany should be given a similar guarantee and that "the world should use economic pressure to force German reparations."

Sensor Reed's speech was in the nature of a reply to Senator Owen, the Pennsylvania senator criticizing Owen's attack on the French policy on moral grounds.

He said the reparations matter had been discussed in the Senate from both a pro-French and pro-German viewpoint but that he preferred that the United States maintain a neutral stand. He pointed out that the American invasion of Belgium and France in the early days of the war and added:

"We did not break into voice then as we are doing now at an invasion that is not attended by murder and disregard of international law. Why God's name call we not stand neutral today when retribution is coming to those murderers of Belgians and French and Americans?"

Sensor Reed, who served with the American expeditionary forces, added with a show of earnestness, that in God's name call we not stand neutral today when retribution is coming to those murderers of Belgians and French and Americans?"

There was a default, clearly there was a default, in the reparations payments by Germany," he America Senate. "Clearly there is no intention on the part of the Germans to pay those reparations. The bully who swaggers in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 now whines because he is beaten. Are we going to allow ourselves to be deceived by that?"

Sensor Oddie, speaking briefly, approved the French course, and after Senator Owen had replied to Senator Reed, the discussion was ended until next week.

Another development in the discussion of international relations during the day, however, was the sending by Senator Oddie, speaking briefly, to Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee of a letter asking that the committee act on the Maryland senator's resolution authorizing the President to call a conference at Washington of the nations that were signatory to The Hague convention of 1899.

The purpose of this conference, as stated in Senator France's resolution, which has been pending for several months, would be to consult as to the best means of bringing about a more perfect general concert of nations, the establishment of general justice, the assurance of general tranquility and the promotion of general welfare.

BLAMES FRANCE



SENATOR OWEN

OKLAHOMA'S senator yesterday attacked France's invasion of the Ruhr, as being "morally without justification."

DOINGS OF DAY IN WASHINGTON

The federal coal commission, announced that it planned to study wages and working conditions in the industry, as the recent wage agreement is held to eliminate any chance of a coal strike this year.

Attorney General Daugherty was ordered to bed by his physician for a rest which may keep him from his office two or three weeks as the result of a bad cold.

The shipping board was asked details of all transactions involving sales of ships since March 4, 1921, in a resolution of Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, which was adopted.

The French invasion of the Ruhr stirred debate in the Senate with Senators Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma; Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania; and Oddie, Republican of Nevada, participating in the discussion.

A minimum peace strength of 250,000 for the national guard was recommended by the committee of national guard and general staff officers in a report which covered many other phases of guard organization.

The federal trade commission in a complaint charged the Bethlehem-Lackawanna and Midvale Steel merger on the ground that it would serve unreasonably to restrict competition. At the same time, it dismissed an earlier complaint against the Bethlehem-Lackawanna merger.

It was revealed that the American debt funding commission in its recent discussions with the British delegation suggested a rate of 3 per cent for the first 10 years and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter with provisions for extinguishing the entire debt owed the United States in 62 years. The scheme involved transactions averaging a rate over the 62-year period of approximately four per cent.

It is reported here that young men to the number of 1,000 who recently left the Ruhr for the purpose of enlisting in the Reichwehr were rejected by the German government. Dr. Gruetner, and that they thereupon became so unruly that the Muenster authorities placed them on special trains and started them in the direction of Berlin.

The French authorities hear that many of these young men have enlisted in a brigade proceeding to the vicinity of Meinel, while others went to Hamburg and joined Erhardt's iron brigade, which the French say is in the process of reorganizing there.

The French economic mission is making little headway in its work of organization, evidently awaiting the decision to be taken in Paris today.

(Continued on Page Two)

TWO LIVES ARE TAKEN BY IRISH GOVERNMENT

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—Two men named Byrne and Geraghty were executed at Maryborough today. They had been found guilty of unlawful possession of arms.

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The Age-Herald wants to help you solve those perplexing problems. "Where shall we live?" "How can I get a good room?" "How can I get a good room?" "How can I make a spare room productive of income?"

Therefore, The Age-Herald, to accommodate both the home seeker and the home owner, and to demonstrate the great and widening advertising result that is offered on the classified pages of The Age-Herald, offers a demonstration absolutely without charge to Age-Herald readers.

The Age-Herald will publish on the classified page, under the heading "Rooms For Rent," absolutely without charge, a 30-word advertisement for any subscriber of The Age-Herald who desires to insert same, publishing the advertisement from the day it is brought in until the week ending February 5th.

The only condition is that the advertisement must be brought to The Age-Herald office, as these advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone or by mail. Therefore, bring to The Age-Herald office your 30-word advertisement for rooms for rent and it will be published without charge tomorrow morning and every day this week and the following Sunday. If it is brought to The Age-Herald office today it will be inserted Monday through the week; if not brought until Monday, it will be inserted for the other days in the week through Sunday. Therefore, the earlier you bring the advertisement, the more insertions you will get.

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SENTRIES ARE FIRED ON IN ENEMY CITIES

French Hold German Official Responsible For Outbreaks. Cavalry Breaks Up Demonstrations in Dusseldorf--Germans Told Not to Be Insulting

RAIL STRIKE CONTINUES TO BE FULLY EFFECTIVE

Large Number of Young Men Offer For Enlistment in Army of German Republic--"Iron" Brigade Reported to Be Again Mobilizing at Hamburg

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 27.—Minor disorders occurred this evening in the Ruhr valley. French sentries in Duisburg and Ratingen were fired upon. French cavalry broke up an attempted demonstration in Dusseldorf. There were no casualties.

The French authorities informed Dr. Gruetner, president of Rhineland Prussia, that he would be held responsible for such manifestations. Dr. Gruetner replied that he had issued orders for the Germans to refrain from using insulting language to the French troops, but that he was in favor of manifestations, as such, provided they were limited to street parades and the singing of patriotic hymns.

The situation, therefore, is again strained between Gruetner and the French occupational authorities.

Output Third Off.
Friday's total output of coal in the Ruhr was about two-thirds of normal. It was learned today. Ten tons cars to the number of 14,324 were loaded in a brief period according to the Ruhr coal commission.

The French permitted the shipment into unoccupied Germany of 12,000 loaded cars.

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